# TPM PIC

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#### Public colleges and universities in the United States ought to only restrict <> in order to maintain the ability impose reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on speech.

#### It competes –

#### Restrict means imposing regulation on.

Free Dictionary the Free Dictionary by Farlex. http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/restriction SA-IB

n. any limitation on activity, by statute, regulation or contract provision. In multi-unit real estate developments, condominiumand cooperative housing projects, managed by homeowners' associations or similar organizations are usually required bystate law to impose restrictions on use. Thus, the restrictions are part of the "covenants, conditions and restrictions," intended to enhance the use of common facilities and property, recorded and incorporated into the title of each owner.

#### TPM is a restriction.

Thomas Flygare 81. “High Court Sets Standards for First Amendment Time, Place, and Manner Rules” 1981 SA-IB

First, restrictions of time, place, and manner may not be based upon either the content or subject matter of the speech being regulated. Justice White found that Rule 6.05 was applied evenhandedly to all who wished to distribute and sell written material or to solicit funds at the Min nesota State Fair. Second, valid restrictions on time, place, and manner may not permit arbitrary discretion on the part of government officials responsible for monitoring the First Amendment activities in the area. Such discretion has the potential for sup pressing a particular point of view, and so the courts have been particularly reluctant to permit broad latitude by government officials. At the Minnesota State Fair, such discretion could not be exercised, because the method of allocating booth space was a straightforward first-come, first-served system. The third, and most controversial, standard outlined by Justice White is the requirement that a valid restriction on time, place, and manner must serve "a significant governmental interest." Fair officials argued that at least three sig nificant governmental interests were at stake in this case.

#### TPM is key to maintain education in classes – even dogmatic aff authors agree that reasonable TPM avoids censorship issues.

Samantha Harris 12, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School and from Princeton University, where she earned an A.B. magna cum laude in politics. “Misunderstanding ‘Time, Place, and Manner’ Restrictions” November 06, 2012. SA-IB

Public universities often try to justify restrictive demonstration policies by arguing that they are "reasonable time, place, and manner" regulations, which are permissible under First Amendment law. However, a valid time, place, and manner regulation must be "justified without reference to the content of the regulated speech," must be "narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest," and must "leave open ample alternative channels for communication of the information." Clark v. Community for Creative Non-Violence, 468 U.S. 288, 293 (1984). So, for example, a university might establish regulations preventing demonstrations from interfering with pedestrian or vehicular traffic or place restrictions on the use of amplified sound so that expressive activities do not interfere with classes in progress. Those are reasonable, content—neutral provisions that serve a significant governmental interest (i.e., keeping traffic flowing or allowing classes to continue) while still allowing speakers other means to spread their message. Too many universities, however, mistake a narrow exception as carte blanche to regulate student demonstrations. Regulations that limit free speech to just one or two areas of campus or require prior administrative approval for all expressive activity are not reasonable time, place, and manner regulations.